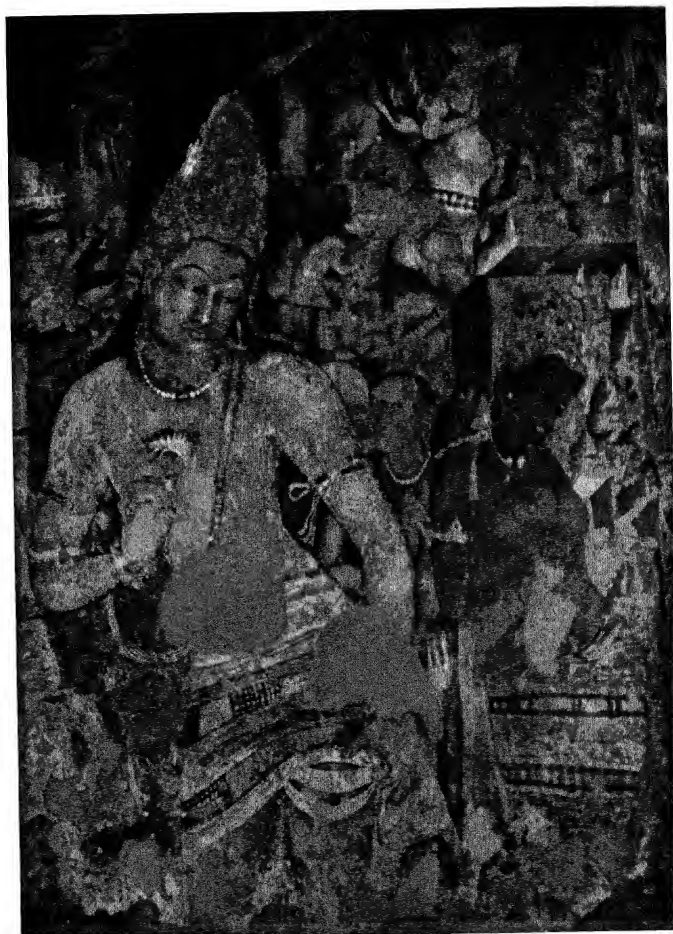


UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_172833

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

AJANTA FRESCO



Great Bodhisattva (*Padma Pani*) : Cave I

[Frontispiece

Hyderabad State

A
Souvenir

Hyderabad State

PRINTED AT
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
HYDERABAD-DECCAN

CONTENTS

	TITLE						PAGE
PHYSICAL FEATURES	1
MINERALS	2
FORESTS	3
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES		4
CLIMATE	6
CENSUS	6
REVENUE	6
ADMINISTRATION	7
MINT AND POST OFFICE		10
COMMUNICATIONS	10
ASSISTANCE GIVEN DURING THE GREAT WAR					12
REFORMS DURING THE REIGN OF THE PRESENT RULER	..						13
HISTORY	31
ARCHÆOLOGY	39

PREFATORY NOTE

*I*N 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Hyderabad, the Government of India expressed a desire that a summarised Guide to the history, antiquities and local conditions of the Dominions should be compiled for the use of the party. This desire was readily fulfilled and a brochure was compiled by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Director of Archaeological Department, Hyderabad. Since then the brochure has been found useful by other distinguished visitors and reprinted and made up to date from time to time for the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Vicereine.

The present revision is in connection with the ensuing visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow to Hyderabad.

A. HYDARI

(HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG), *President*
Reception Committee

HYDERABAD-DECCAN

1st January, 1938

HYDERABAD STATE

PHYSICAL FEATURES

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions are almost identical with the ancient political division of the Deccan, and consist of an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1250 feet above the level of the sea, although there are hills here and there rising 2500 feet and in one case even to 3500 feet. The Dominions contain an area of 82,698 square miles, larger than that of England and Scotland put together. The country is divided into two great and nearly equal divisions by the trappean rocks of the north and west, and the granitic and limestone region of the south and east. There is a corresponding agreement between the geological and ethnological aspects of the country, thus divided by the Godavari and the Manjira, separating as they do the Maratha race from the Telugu and the Kanarese people of the south, the region of trappean rocks from the country of granite and limestone and the land of wheat and cotton from the land of rice and tanks. There is likewise a distinction in their physical features. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hills, prismatical fractured summits, feather-bed appearance of masses of rocks, and wild and fantastic tors and logan piled in heaps of twos and threes. The decomposed soil derived from these is sandy and does not possess that fertility which is seen in trappean districts and hence the necessity for tanks to accumulate the supply of water. The north, on the other hand, is often picturesque, the undulating

outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached eminences presenting a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by the granite hills, while the soil produced by the decomposition of many traps is genial, productive and retentive of moisture.

MINERALS

The Hyderabad State is rich in minerals, chief among which may be mentioned the extensive coal-measures of the Warangal district. The coalfield of Singareni was discovered by Dr. King of the Indian Geological Survey so far back as 1871, although active operations were delayed till 1886 when the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company obtained a concession and opened the mine. The Company has recently transferred the lease of the Singareni Collieries together with the lease of a newly discovered coalfield situated at Kothagudiam, 27 miles from Singareni, to a new Company styled the Singareni Colliery Company, Limited. H.E.H.'s Government have constructed a Railway line to the new field which promises to rank among the largest in India. The same Company has obtained the right to work the coalfield in Asifabad district and has also developed the Tandur Collieries. The output of coal in the State has risen to about 10,44,000 tons per annum yielding a royalty of more than Rs. 2,04,000 every year.

Innumerable deposits of iron ore of varying quality are widely distributed over the lateritic and archæan tracts of the Dominions, while similar deposits have been discovered in the sandstone formations in the Godavari and Wardha valleys. Steel was manufactured from the iron ores of Nirmal and other places, and the famous Damascus swords were made almost exclusively from this steel which went by the name of

“Wootz.” In historic times diamond mines were worked in the sedimentary deposits round about Partyal, near the Krishna, but the trials made in recent years have proved unsuccessful, only stones of very small size are found, the gangue having been worked out by the old miners. Some of the most famous diamonds in the world, such as the Koh-i-Noor, the Nizam, Regent Pit, trace their origin to the mines situated along the Krishna basin which was known as the “Golconda Mines,” and Golconda was the mart for diamonds. Among other minerals found in the country mention may be made of copper, mica, corundum, galena, garnets, graphite, ochres and saline deposits. Excellent limestone is quarried at Shahabad between the Wadi junction and Gulbarga on the G.I.P. Railway. The stone takes a polish almost equal in beauty to marble. It provides good building and flooring material and has recently been proved to make excellent cement. A limited joint stock company has been formed to prepare cement on an extensive scale in the Dominions. This company is working most successfully and supplying cement even beyond Hyderabad to several parts of British India. More than 33,00,000 sq. ft. of limestones are quarried per annum and yield a royalty and quarrying fees of Rs. 32,600. The cement production has increased to about 1,45,700 tons during 1937 on which a royalty of B.G. Rs. 1,09,270 was levied. Investigations are being made to start another cement factory on the eastern borders of the State. Beautiful marbles are being quarried near Singareni in Warangal district.

FORESTS

Much of the land in the Hyderabad State is level, and a large portion of it is under cultivation, though there are tracts where arable soil has never been broken or cultivated. The

forest contains, among the largest species, teak or Sagwan (*Tectona grandis*), Shisham (*Dalbergia latifolia*), satin-wood (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), sandal (*Santalum album*), and a considerable number of other timber trees found in India. Around villages groves of mango (*Mangifera indica*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), Banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*) and Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) trees exist, while toddy palms (*Borassus flabellifer* and *Phoenix sylvestris*) are extensively cultivated on account of their sap which when drawn and allowed to ferment produces an intoxicating beverage.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

In history the Deccan has always been noted for its arts and manufactures, but during the last century they in common with the industries and crafts of British India suffered through foreign competition. H.E.H.'s Government have, however, recently established a Commerce and Industries Department with the special object of reviving the old industries of the Dominions. Modern scientific methods to economise labour and expense and to utilise raw material which is available in great abundance in the State are also being exploited. The activities of this department are mentioned in detail in the chapter of 'Reforms' (p. 20).

The muslin and fine cottons of Telingana were long celebrated. Marco Polo, speaking of the manufacture of the kingdom of which Warangal was the capital towards the close of the thirteenth century, says:—

“In this kingdom are made the best and most delicate buckrams (cotton stuffs) and those of highest price, in sooth they look like tissue of spider's web. There is no king or queen in the world but might be glad to wear them.”

The fine muslins of Masulia are mentioned in the *Periplus*, and even in the time of Sakya Muni, Kalinga (Telingana) was already famous for diaphanous muslins.

Aurangabad and Paithan have both been noted from olden times for their embroidery and their gold and silver lace-work. The Persian Ambassador, who arrived on a mission to the Qutb Shahi King of Golconda in 1603, took with him among other return presents a piece of *Kamkhab* (gold brocade), the manufacture of which had occupied the looms of Paithan for five years.

The industry of the *Jamewar*, the *Himru* and the *Mashru* still flourishes in Aurangabad. The first of these stuffs resembles the shawl-work of Kashmir and has the main texture of fine wool while floral designs are worked out in silk. The *Himru* is a cheap imitation of the *Jamewar*, the distinction being that in the former the main texture is of fine cotton. The *Mashru* is a silk stuff possessing a glossy satin-like appearance with flowers and other attractive designs worked out in it. It is much in demand for ladies' jackets and skirts.

Warangal has long been celebrated for its carpets and rugs, samples of which have been sent to European exhibitions where they commanded a good sale. Fine filigree and wire work is done both in Aurangabad and Karimnagar districts, some specimens showing exceedingly delicate workmanship.

Bidri ware, as named from Bidar town, where it is manufactured, was at one time in great demand, and we see to this day in old Hyderabad families, ewers, jugs, wash-hand basins, betel-nut boxes, *hukkas* and other kinds of vessels of *Bidri* work. The ware consists of an alloy of zinc, copper, tin and lead, and after the vessels are made the surface is inlaid with silver

and sometimes with gold. The work is neat, delicate and highly artistic, and the patterns exceedingly beautiful.

CLIMATE

The climate of Hyderabad State is in general temperate, for it is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. The mean temperature is 81° , and the annual rainfall is estimated at from 30 to 32 inches.

CENSUS

The population returned at the last Census (1931) was 14,436,148 of which 7,370,010 are males and 7,066,138 females. The population of Hyderabad City and Suburbs is 466,894.

REVENUE

The present year's receipts are expected to be Rs. 913.66 lakhs (£5.87 millions) and expenditure, exclusive of the sums drawn under the rules for the departmentalisation of finance from the credits of the past years, Rs. 896.00 lakhs (£5.76 millions). The principal sources of revenue are Land Revenue, Customs, Excise and Finance Heads, *viz.*, Railways, Interest and Paper Currency. Land Revenue yields about 325 lakhs; another 300 lakhs are contributed by Customs and Excise and Finance Heads yield 174 lakhs.

The expenditure falls under much the same heads as will be found in the budget of any modern Government. For some years there has been a great increase in expenditure on Public Works and Education. In addition to the allotments from current revenues special grants for the current triennium from past surpluses are 58 lakhs for Roads and Buildings, 8 lakhs for Water Works in Gulbarga district, 8 lakhs for Gold

Prospecting and 5 lakhs for small town Municipalities. For some years past the capital expenditure, not chargeable to Revenue, has averaged about 100 lakhs a year, mostly on Irrigation works and Railway extensions.

The Government investments in various Reserves, excluding the Paper Currency Reserve, amount to 1,128 lakhs (£7.25 millions). The gross circulation of the State Paper Currency now amounts to Rs. 1,408 lakhs (£9.05 millions).

ADMINISTRATION

In the Hyderabad State till recently, the administration was conducted primarily under the direction and on the responsibility of the Prime Minister, to whom was committed the free disposal of all administrative matters which had not been expressly reserved by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, or by usual practice for His Exalted Highness' own decision. The Prime Minister associated with him some Assistant Ministers who administered subject to his control the various departments entrusted to their charge. The Assistant Ministers' powers were however strictly limited by rule and their orders for the most part required to be confirmed by the Minister before they could take effect.

In October 1919, His Exalted Highness was pleased to issue instructions for several important changes in the constitution of the Government, the particulars of which are contained in the Extraordinary Gazette published on the above date. An extract from the Gazette is given below:—

“ Soon after my accession, my own scrutiny and examination of the administrative problems of my Dominions convinced me that the defects were ineradicable unless and until there was a structural change in the Government. After anxious and mature consideration, I decided to take up the heavy

burden of direct administrative charge without the help of a Prime Minister. For five long years I have toiled hard and ever kept in view the measures that promised to secure the happiness and prosperity of my beloved subjects in whose contentment and advancement my interest is paternal and abiding. Close and personal association with the administration has revealed to me the necessity of another departure from the existing method. Change of times, complexities of modern life, new political perceptions in the East and the internal and external interests of my Dominions have put such a severe strain upon personal and direct control as to call for some immediate measure of appreciable relief. Finding it impossible to revert to a system whose repeated breakdown had proved its futility, I resolved after much reflection to give my Government a new constitution which would secure greater efficiency and ensure progressive force. Experiment elsewhere has proved that Council form of Government has many and varied advantages over Government vested in a single official however eminent. It is my earnest desire, therefore, to secure these advantages for the well-being of my people. With this end in view I have, by a 'Firman' issued to-day, constituted an Executive Council, consisting of a President, seven Ordinary Members and an Extraordinary Member without a portfolio. Under well-considered rules the powers of the Council, its President and the Members have been defined and their collective and individual responsibilities fixed. Its personnel has been determined with the greatest possible care. It included men of mature experience and approved merit.

* * * A Council so constituted will strengthen the administration in all its branches and offer sound advice on those matters affecting the larger interests of the State that have been specifically reserved for the exercise of my own

powers. Its corporate action will give administrative cohesion and yield results highly beneficial to my people. The spread of education, the development of economic resources, the encouragement of commercial and industrial enterprise, the adoption of advanced sanitary and hygienic measures, the improvement of roads and communications, and many other measures await solution. In these and other directions of internal reform the labours of the Council will be of inestimable value no less than in matters of general policy and the political relations of my Government with the Government of India. These are as friendly and cordial as in the past."

Clear rules have been framed defining the powers of the President, the Executive Council and the Members but all action taken, or orders passed by them are subject to the Sovereign prerogative and absolute power of Veto of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

For the purpose of framing laws for H.E.H.'s Dominions, there is a Legislative Council consisting of 20 Members in addition to the President, and of these 12 are officials. The President of the Executive Council is also the Chairman or the President of the Legislative Council, and the Member whose department is concerned with the bill under discussion, or any Member of the Executive Council nominated by the President for the purpose, is the Vice-Chairman.

In an extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council convened on 22nd September, 1937, the President of the Executive Council conveyed the gracious message of His Exalted Highness stating that a Special Committee was appointed to submit its recommendations with regard to the improvement and extension of the Legislative Council at an early date.

MINT AND POST OFFICE

H.E.H.'s Government have a large mint of their own to coin money, and they have also their own postal arrangements in the Dominions. The Osmania Sicca rupee, as the Nizam's rupee is called, weighs 172.5 grains and contains 2 mashas of alloy to 9 of silver—taking the figure 1000 to represent pure silver, the silver touch of the Osmania Sicca rupee is 818.18.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Postal Department issue their own postage stamps for the transport of Public letters and other articles in the Dominions and service articles in British India. Letters emanated from British India and foreign countries are however delivered free by H.E.H. the Nizam's Post Office for the convenience of their subjects. The department deals with all sorts of postal business which are dealt with in British Indian Post Offices. There are 866 Post Offices and 1355 Letter Boxes in the Dominions. The department is working with profit. The Savings Bank business introduced only 15 years ago has been extraordinarily appreciated by the Public.

COMMUNICATIONS

The purchase of the N.G.S. Railway system at a cost of £5.93 millions and the construction of new lines, two of which, Kazipet-Ballarshah and Hyderabad-Kurnool form important through links between North and South of India, has enabled H.E.H.'s Government to own 1290 miles of Railway (Broad Gauge 667, Metre Gauge 623). The capital at charge now amounts to 1,764 lakhs (£11.34 millions).

The capital includes expenditure of Rs. 54 lakhs on motor transport services operated by the Railway. Inaugurated in

June 1932 the Road Transport Service now operates on 4000 miles of road both in the City and districts.

The policy of facility of communications for the development of trade has been further observed in the building of new roads and bridges, thus during the reign of His Exalted Highness the total mileage of roads in the Dominions has risen from 2078 miles to 4752 miles. Among the bridges constructed during this period, three deserve special mention: (1) the Soan Bridge on the Hyderabad-Nagpur road at a cost of Rs. 10.75 lakhs, (2) the Nanded Bridge on the Hyderabad-Akola road at a cost of Rs. 9.25 lakhs, and (3) the Shahgarh Bridge on the Jalna-Aurangabad road at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. Another large bridge which is under construction is across the river Krishna in the Raichur district. This bridge, when completed, will form a link in the through route from Hyderabad to Southern India. The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

The State has always aimed at providing through communications from the Capital to the adjacent British Provinces. Through routes have been established from Hyderabad to Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency in the West and to Masulipatam via Bezwada in the East. A route to North India, has recently been completed via Nizamsagar, Nanded and Hingoli to Akola and further North. It is also proposed to have direct route to Nagpur and with this object in view, the road from Hyderabad to Adilabad has been completed. The river Godavari which was a formidable barrier has been spanned by a masonry bridge—the largest in the Dominions—costing over Rs. 11 lakhs. The river Penganga in the North and the Tungabhadra in the South, both of which are border rivers of the State and the cost of the

bridging of which is to be shared between Hyderabad and the Government of the provinces concerned, are the only links which remain to be completed.

THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN DURING THE GREAT WAR

The assistance, rendered by His Exalted Highness towards the prosecution of the Great War was given in three directions—Military, Financial and Material. Under the first head may be mentioned that the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Cavalry was despatched to Egypt in 1914, and served there until the conclusion of hostilities. The 20th Deccan Horse of which His Exalted Highness is an Honorary Colonel, were re-armed with new pattern swords. Trained rough riders were sent to cavalry centres in British India to train horses and every possible aid was given to recruiting for the Indian Army in H.E.H.'s Dominions. These measures cost to the end of the War Rs. 28,76,664 (£191,777).

Under the second heading may be mentioned contributions in cash amounting to O.S. Rs. 1,94,05,570 (£1,108,889) and subscriptions to the several War Loans aggregating B.G. Rs. 164 lakhs (£1.09 million).

H.E.H.'s Government were also able to assist the Financial situation in British India in 1918 by a loan of 5 millions in silver bullion pending the arrival of the dollar silver ordered by the Government of India.

Under the third head falls the work done by the State Workshop. Cordite boxes, shells and transport carts were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The work was done for the British Government at bare cost price making no profit. In addition to this, large supplies of grass were made to the Remount Depots and extensive areas of grassland were made

over to the British Government free of any rent. The cost to the State involved in this grant amounted to Rs. 22,000 per annum.

REFORMS

During the reign of His Exalted Highness the policy of the Hyderabad State has been to keep pace with British India in the improvement of administration, the development of the natural resources of the country, the establishment of cultural institutions and the amelioration of the condition of the people. The most important measures carried out under this policy are:—

(1) *The Inauguration of the Executive Council*:—The Council was opened in October, 1919, and a reference to its constitution has already been made in the paragraph dealing with “Administration” (p. 7).

(2) *The Separation of the Judicial from the Executive*:—In April, 1922, the Judicial administration of the State was separated from its Executive and Hyderabad in this respect has been more or less a pioneer. The result of the reform has been the promptness of justice on the one hand and the efficiency of the administration on the other. The average duration of civil cases has gone down from 278 days before the separation to 125 days after it, and of criminal cases the average duration is reduced from 44 days to 28 days. The efficiency of the administration is apparent from the fact that the number of Law Graduates, Barristers and Hyderabad Civilians in Judicial Service has risen from 22 to 98.

The appointment of an Inspecting Officer has led to the better supervision of the Lower Courts. The High Court is now in touch with the Lower Judiciary and is able to award punishment or reward as the case may be. A long-felt want

in the construction of court buildings out in the districts is taken in hand. 63 buildings are already completed and 47 are in the course of construction. The plans for the City Civil and Criminal Courts are ready and will soon be taken in hand.

Pari passu with the Separation Scheme other reforms have been made in the working of the Judicial Department some of which are based on the Report of the Civil Justice Committee of the Government of India. The Hyderabad High Court according to its new constitution is able to cope with an increased amount of work; for instance, the number of cases disposed of in 1935 has been 8625, while the number of such cases in 1921 was 3356 only. The Jury system also has been introduced and for the City of Hyderabad a Small Cause Court has been opened which keeps three Judges fully occupied.

(3) *The Expansion of Primary and Secondary Education*:—Soon after the accession of His Exalted Highness the expansion of Primary education began at a very rapid rate and side by side with it the Secondary and Higher education was developed. The extent of the progress may be gauged from the fact that the number of scholars rose from 66,484 in 1911 A.D. to 3,62,150 in 1936 A.D., while the budget grant for education was raised from Rs. 13,99,852 in 1911 A.D. to Rs. 84,98,328 in 1936 A.D.

Government has recently sanctioned a scheme for re-organising education so as to divide school education into three stages—Primary, Secondary and High—each with a definite objective and to introduce bifurcation at the end of the Secondary stage. Steps are being taken to put this scheme into force. The question of making Primary education compulsory in selected areas is also under consideration.

(4) *Introduction of Technical Education*:—The most important institution for imparting Technical Education is the Osmania Central Technical Institute which was established in 1922. This Institute is at present concerned with training in Engineering only and aims at turning out two classes of men, (1) Professional Mechanical and Electrical Engineers by means of a 5-year Diploma Course leading to a Licentiate-ship in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (L.M.E.E.), and (2) Skilled artisans in engineering trades, such as moulders, blacksmiths, fitters, machinists, electricians, carpenters, etc. The artisans are trained through a 5-year General Engineering Trades Course.

The Institute particularly stresses the necessity for combined theoretical and practical training and the student obtains his practical training in H.E.H. the Nizam's Mint Workshop and H.E.H. the Nizam's Electricity Departments.

There are also Industrial Schools at other centres. One at Nizamabad and another at Aurangabad give training in carpentry and smithy work, weaving and book-binding. Another Industrial School at Bidar gives training in Bidri work.

The Government has also invited Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, to come to Hyderabad and advise the Government with regard to the lines upon which technical education should develop.

(5) *Establishment of the Osmania University*:—The Osmania University was inaugurated in 1918. The special feature of the University has been to teach all subjects through the medium of Urdu which is the language of the Courts and

of the educated classes in the Dominions. English is, however, taught as the compulsory second language and the standard aimed at is the same as in other Indian Universities.

Education is now imparted in the Faculties of Theology, Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Education. The degrees conferred are B.A., and M.A. (Arts and Theology), B.Sc., M.Sc., LL.B., M.B., B.S., B.E., besides a Diploma in Education. The number of students on the rolls is: Arts and Science 1542, Theology 35, Law 85, Medicine 111, Engineering 88, Education 25. The whole-time tutorial staff consists of 38 Professors, 44 Readers and 61 Lecturers. A Bureau of Translation with a large staff is maintained to prepare books in Urdu on various Scientific and Literary subjects taught in the University. It has so far published 226 books and in addition to these there are 71 books in the press and 87 under translation.

The degrees conferred by the University are recognised by the Government of India and most of the Indian and British Universities. The Women's College of the University has B.A., B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. classes.

The new buildings of the University are being constructed at Adkimet, a suburb of the City, at an estimated cost of about a crore and a half of rupees. The Arts building which will accommodate classes in subjects under the Faculty of Arts is nearing completion. Two double-storied hostels accommodating nearly three hundred students are ready. Among the proposed buildings on which work has not been started as yet are the Senate House, the Library, the Museum and the Science, Training, Law and Engineering Colleges. As these buildings will take some time to be built, temporary buildings have been constructed at a cost of nearly ten lakhs

of rupees, which are quite adequate for the present requirements of the University. H.E.H.'s Government have now sanctioned Rs. 15 lakhs a year for four years to bring the University buildings to completion.

(6) *The Installation of the Government Central Press*:—In pursuance of their educational policy H.E.H.'s Government have also established a large Press in Hyderabad with up-to-date printing machines, consisting of Offset Rotary Plant, Process apparatus, Mechanical Composing and a variety of most beautiful Type relating to several languages. The Persian type styled the Nasta'liq and the Arabic type like Naskh, etc., have been specially improved by the Hyderabad Press and the policy of H.E.H.'s Government in this respect has been to bring the type within the means of every printer doing however small business, thereby giving an impetus to the printing trade which was being hampered under the old system of lithography.

(7) *Flood Abatement Works and the Drainage Scheme*:—The river Musi on the banks of which Hyderabad City is situated, has always been liable to floods, the last of which in 1908 caused great loss of life and property. To make this impossible in the future and at the same time to provide a plentiful supply of pure drinking water for the City and Suburbs a dam has been built across the river at a place ten miles higher up, called Gandipet. The dam is an interesting piece of modern engineering and cost Rs. 54 lakhs. It is believed that the lake thus formed will make it possible to control floods while the water required for drinking purposes is drawn off by a conduit several miles long to an up-to-date system of filterbeds and distribution. The lake has been named Osman Sagar after His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

A similar dam across the river Isi, which joins the Musi just above the City, has been lately constructed at a cost of Rs. 92.70 lakhs. This lake has been named Himayat Sagar after the Heir-Apparent. The water stored in this lake is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for the Drainage Scheme which is being carried out for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the City. The expenditure incurred so far on the Drainage Scheme amounts to Rs. 97.07 lakhs, but ultimately it will be recouped from the revenue collected from the Sewage Effluent irrigation. A sewage demonstration farm of about 100 acres has been established to educate the *ryot* by practical methods in the choice of crops which can be cultivated with advantage by the Sewage Effluent.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have also approved the scheme relating to the improvement of the river-bed and the building of a serpentine lake which, when carried out, will not only add to the beauty of the City but also be an effective means of flushing the river and keeping it clean.

(8) *The City Improvement Board*:—The Board was constituted in 1912 with a view to carry out schemes for the general improvement of the City, the opening out of the congested areas and the development of open lands to secure the building of houses on sanitary principles. The expenditure incurred, up-to-date, by the department amounts to two crores of rupees.

The principal works carried out are the laying out of the Musi Gardens, the clearance of slums in fourteen localities of the City, covering an area of 800 acres, the building of houses on sanitary principles for the accommodation of people with limited means, the construction of the facade of Pathar-gati, the principal street of the City; the widening and dust-

proofing of the main thoroughfare from Secunderabad to Hyderabad and the building of the Azam Jahi and the Muazzam Jahi roads with avenues of fine foliage trees; and the construction of the Muazzam Jahi Market at a cost of 4½ lakhs. Among the other works carried out by the Board are the improvements made in the Public Gardens, laying out of playgrounds and Children's Parks fitted with play appliances, construction of Infant Welfare Centres, bathrooms for the women of the Depressed Classes, etc.

The department has also developed sites in four localities for the construction of houses for the middle classes of Hyderabad. These sites occupy a large area—200 acres, but still there is a great demand from people to possess lands there.

(9) *The Construction of Public Buildings*:—During the reign of His Exalted Highness, who is an enthusiastic patron of architecture, the City of Hyderabad has been adorned with a large number of beautiful buildings. The most important amongst these are the Town Hall, the High Court (cost Rs. 19 lakhs), the City High School, the Osmania General Hospital (cost Rs. 23 lakhs), the Jagirdar College, the Hyderabad Museum, the Osmania Technical Institute, the State Library and the Sadr Nizamiah Shafa Khana. The style of these buildings is based on the old architecture of Hyderabad, although in the preparation of designs due attention has been paid to scientific principles and modern ideas of sanitation.

At present the construction of the Osmania University Building (costing about Rs. 1½ crores) is in progress. This is a monumental work which will go down to posterity as one of the illustrious landmarks of the reign of His Exalted Highness. Apart from these, smaller buildings such as Civil Courts,

Revenue Offices, Hospitals and Schools are being constructed in the districts according to a definite programme laid down by each department. A Wireless Transmitting Station has been constructed in the Capital and another one is under construction at Aurangabad.

(10) *The Constitution of the Archaeological Department*:—The Dominions of His Exalted Highness being rich in historical monuments and relics of ancient art his Government have recognised their debt of reverence to the creators of the past and in order to recover these magnificent tokens of India's culture from the supremacy of nature and restitute them to safe custody as protected monuments, they have constituted an Archæological Department. The work of this department is known in the world through its scholarly publications and the scientific conservation work carried out at Ajanta, Ellora, Warangal, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur.

In recent years excavations were conducted by the department in the historic fort of Warangal and at present the department is engaged in excavating the ancient sites of Maski (Raichur district) and Paithan (Aurangabad district). The former site is important inasmuch as it is yielding remains of the Palæolithic and Neolithic ages and the excavations at the latter site have revealed traces of the Andhra period. Paithan is mentioned by the Greek writers as an important centre of the bead industry, which fact has been amply proved by the abundance of beads which have been found in the course of excavations.

(11) *The Commerce and Industries Department*:—The after-war tendency of general industrial development in India led the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam to establish a department of Commerce and Industries in the

State to undertake concerted measures for the advancement of its indigenous industries and the utilization of its raw materials. Its rich agricultural and mineral resources, its cheap labour, and in a way its customs duty which serves as protection for the local manufactures to the extent of 5 per cent. against imported articles, present a fertile field for large-size industries here. Of these a few have come into existence in late years, *i.e.*, a Cement Factory, two Textile Mills, a Tobacco Factory, a Match Factory and a Soap Factory. An Industrial Laboratory and an Engineering Section have been established under the department to render expert assistance to private effort, and as a result of this measure Button manufacture, Porcelain and Tile works, Glass manufacture, Leather-tanning and Leather-goods manufacture and Hume-pipe manufacture are now flourishing in the State.

The Department of Industries, out of its other activities, has devoted its attention to the revival and rejuvenation of the local cottage industries of the State. For this end they have established a Cottage Industries Institute. Hand-weaving, dyeing and printing, wool-spinning and silk-twisting are the main features of this Institute, besides hosiery manufacture, *rattan* furniture and lacquer toy-making and embroidery work. For finding market for the products of the local cottage industries a Sales Depot has been established which is receiving patronage from high and low quarters equally. The textiles of Aurangabad, Paithan, Narsampet, Armoor, the lacquer paint works of Nirmal, the *Bidri*-ware and scores of other local cottage industries are now available to purchasers at this Central Depot.

Special institutes are established at Paithan and Warangal to develop the gold-thread fabric manufactures of the former

place and the woollen carpet-making industry of the latter place. In order to assist the local hand-paper makers, it has been ordered that the Weekly Government Gazette be printed and published on this paper alone while special efforts are being made to introduce more and more the use of this paper in Government offices. A paper-making section is opened at the Industrial Laboratory of the Industries Department for producing superior kind of hand-made paper and for training artizans in the improved processes.

Apart from the cottage industries, considerable progress has been made in large established industries, the manufactures of which are selling readily both inside as well as outside the Dominions. Cement, metal-enamelled buttons, cigarettes and cotton fabrics are some of the industries of the latter class. Sugar factory is under construction in the Nizam Sagar area while the Government Alcohol Factory of Kamareddy, which was originally established to produce power alcohol, is at present working to supply potable liquor to the Excise Department.

H.E.H.'s Government have set aside a crore of rupees for investment in large-size industries and the profits of this investment are used for the encouragement of cottage industries and indigenous crafts.

(12) *The Co-operative Credit Societies*:—To protect the industrial and agricultural classes of the Dominions from the pernicious effects of usury and to promote prosperity in their vocational and private life the system of Co-operative Credit Societies was introduced in the State in 1914 A.D. In the beginning a Registrar was appointed and a Central Bank at Hyderabad and twenty-four village societies were established, but during the last twenty-three years the movement has

made steady progress, the Hyderabad Central Bank has been raised to the status of an Apex Bank for the State, while propaganda and co-operative education are carried on by a Central Co-operative Union. The movement as a whole, including Societies in the British Administered Areas, commands a working capital of Rs. 252 lakhs and an owned capital of Rs. 114 lakhs. There are at present 35 Central Banks and 2554 Agricultural and non-Agricultural societies, with a total of 1,02,600 members. The Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce and rural uplift have also been undertaken by the department recently.

A successful beginning has been made in Co-operative insurance by the registration of a Life Insurance Society which started work about a year ago with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 30,000. During this short period it has issued policies to 330 members for an insured sum of nearly 4 lakhs.

(13) *The Productive Irrigation Works*:—As regards the improvement of the agricultural prospects of the Dominions the reign of His Exalted Highness is marked with the inauguration of a number of Irrigation schemes of which the Nizam Sagar Project is the largest undertaken in the State. This Project costing Rs. 448 lakhs consists of a large reservoir on the Manjira and a Canal therefrom on the right bank. The total length of the Canal with its distributaries is 600 miles and is expected to irrigate 2,75,000 acres. The work was started in 1923 and is now practically completed except for a few distributaries.

The other important Projects completed are, the Mahboob Nahar Extension Project (Rs. 31.63 lakhs), the Fath Nahar Project (Rs. 5.29 lakhs), the Wyra Project (Rs. 34.16 lakhs) and the Palair Project (Rs. 24.65 lakhs).

It may also be mentioned here that proposals for utilizing the waters of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra rivers are at present the subject of negotiations between this Government and the Madras Government in which connection extensive surveys have been undertaken.

(14) *Agricultural Progress*:—The agricultural activity in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions is marked by a steady progress. During the past few years considerable attention was paid to the research and experimental side as well as to the introduction of agricultural improvements in the country. In the former field of activity, an independent Horticultural Section, with a qualified Horticulturist at its head, was created, and experimental fruit and vegetable gardens were started at Raichur and Warangal, in addition to the existing ones. An Experimental Farm was established at Warangal, and a Poultry Farm at Parbhani. The activities of the existing research and experimental sections increased with the sanction of Castor Plant Breeding, Dry Farming Research and Cost of Cultivation of Cotton schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and Cotton Boll-worm, Cotton Crop Survey and Village Consumption of Cotton schemes of the Indian Central Committee.

So far as the introduction of agricultural improvements is concerned an adequate staff has been provided to the various districts with a view to direct and supervise the agricultural activity of the village areas. The advantages of this arrangement have been manifold, for example, the cultivation of improved varieties of sugarcane in the Nizamabad district has increased so much that it has become possible to manufacture sugar on a large scale and a large factory is under construction. The prickly pear bush, which was spread all over the

Dominions, has almost disappeared through the introduction of cochineal insect in all the districts. At present there are six Co-operative Purchase and Sale Societies of cultivators in the State. Introduction of improvements in the fields of the cultivators is done by means of establishing Grant-in-aid Demonstration Farms and Demonstration Plots on their lands. There are 14 Grant-in-aid Farms in the State and the number of Demonstration Plots is 2649. As a result of these demonstrations and propaganda, some agricultural improvements have become very popular, as will be found from the following figures, which give an idea of the progress achieved from the year 1933 to 1936.

PARTICULARS	1933	1936
Area in acres on cultivators' lands under new and improved varieties of crops .	31,322	1,15,348
Area in acres under improved seeds sold through departmental agency ..	25,429	56,938
Number of plants of fruits, vegetables, avenue trees and ornamental shrubs sold through departmental agency ..	163	3,177
Amount of seed (in lbs.) of fruits, vegetables, avenue trees and ornamental shrubs sold through departmental agency ..		70
Area in acres of cultivators' lands for which improved manures were sold through departmental agency ..	691	8,992
Number of improved implements sold through departmental agency ..	460	1,156
Number of eggs of pure breeds of fowl sold through departmental agency ..	320	1,174

Farmers' Training Classes have been opened at the Himayat Sagar and Parbhani Farms, to which boys of cultiva-

tors are admitted and granted scholarships, and are given practical training in improved methods of farming for two years.

(15) *The Statistics Department*:—The department was established in 1919. Its functions are almost identical with those of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India (Calcutta). Since its constitution the department has collected, collated and published statistics relating to population, agriculture, livestock, industries, trade, prices and wages and other kindred subjects of social and economic interest. The department has taken the sixth decennial population census, the fourth quinquennial livestock census, the second quinquennial labour wages census and the second annual cotton stock census. The department maintains a close contact with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India), Calcutta, and exchanges statistical publications with the Bureaus of Statistics and Census in the Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand and the Kingdom of Egypt.

(16) *The Hyderabad Municipality*:—To develop the idea of civic rights among the citizens of Hyderabad the Municipality of the City has been formed into a statutory body and an Act on the model of the Bombay Corporation Act has been passed.

The Municipal area is 31.37 sq. miles with a population of 3,04,799 people. The Board comprises of a President and thirty-six members of which thirteen are elected, seven representatives of the *Sarf-i-Khas*, big estates and *Jagirs*, two representatives of merchants and *Sowcars*, one of graduates and thirteen nominated by Government, including the representatives of Parsis, Christians and Depressed Classes. The

President is, according to the Municipal Act, appointed by Government.

The Municipal revenue together with the Government grant of nearly 4½ lakhs approximately amounts to 12 lakhs per annum. Since the passing of the Act, the Municipality has extended its activities for the amenities of the public and general improvements of the City. Child Welfare Centres and Children's Playgrounds have been inaugurated in several localities and nearly Rs. 2 lakhs have been spent during the last three years from reserve fund on the extension of the electric lights and construction of drains. A scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs to further improve the City is under the contemplation of the Municipality. The annual expenditure is approximately Rs. 12 lakhs per annum, of which Rs. 63,000 are spent on anti-malaria campaign and prevention of epidemic diseases.

(17) *The Army Department*:—His Exalted Highness the Nizam maintains his own Regular Army as was done by his predecessors. Shortly after the Great War the two Regiments of Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers were reorganized on lines similar to the establishment of Cavalry Regiments of the Indian Army. Subsequently, proposals for the complete reorganization of His Exalted Highness' Regular Forces were considered by his Government and in 1929 the units of the Regular Forces were brought within the scope of the Indian States Forces scheme.

In 1931, two British Officers were appointed to the Staff of the Commander, Hyderabad State Forces, to assist in the reorganization and training of His Exalted Highness' Army. All units of His Exalted Highness' Regular Forces which were included in the Indian States Forces scheme are now armed

with modern rifles and are equipped as are the equivalent units in the Indian Army. The Horse Artillery Battery has received 18-pounder guns to replace the old 15-pounder guns.

Pay has been increased; free rations and clothing allowances have been introduced and progress has been made in building modern barracks for troops of the Regular Forces; and mechanization of transport has begun.

His Exalted Highness has placed unreservedly one regiment of Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers at the disposal of H.M. the King Emperor in the event of war and this unit now forms an integral part of the 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade. His Exalted Highness has directed that every encouragement shall be given to young officers and cadets to enter the Indian Military Academy. There are now 9 gentleman-cadets from Hyderabad at the Military Academy and it is the policy of H.E.H.'s Government that entry into the officer cadre of His Exalted Highness' Forces shall, in the future, be through the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. Officers and non-commissioned officers attend courses at Schools of Instruction in British India and are attached to units of the Indian Army.

The last six years has seen steady progress in the reorganization and training of His Exalted Highness' Regular Forces on modern lines.

(18) *The Information Bureau*:—The Information Bureau was started in 1930 A.D. with the primary object of keeping in touch with the views expressed in the press concerning the State and informing the authorities from time to time regarding the trend of public opinion. Its duties include the contradiction of false reports published in the newspapers, and also the issue of Communiques, Press Notes and Notifica-

tions on important political, economic and administrative matters with a view to enlightening the press and the public about the true state of affairs. The Bureau also supplies the required information regarding Hyderabad to authors, journalists, merchants and others, who address enquiries on the particular matters in which they are interested, besides making a large amount of material available to them. It issues Administration reports and brochures compiled by the various departments to the press. Since last year (1936) the task of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the State has also been entrusted to the Information Bureau. In addition to these duties and a variety of miscellaneous work, it has been engaged in the compilation of a Comprehensive Report of the Progress of the State during the last twenty-five years which when ready is expected to be issued in an attractive form.

(19) *Wireless Department*:—H.E.H.'s Government have also evinced considerable interest in broadcasting and the Wireless Department of Hyderabad was inaugurated in 1935 A.D.

A new transmitting station with 5 Kilowatts power has been installed at Sarurnagar, a village about 9 miles from Hyderabad. Another transmitting station is under construction at Aurangabad. The approximate cost of both these stations amounts to Rs. 3,75,000. It is proposed to have two more sub-stations in the districts, one at Warangal and the other at Gulbarga. The stations in the districts will broadcast programmes in the vernacular for villagers; and receivers for collective reception will be installed in large villages within the range of the district transmitters, while the Hyderabad Central Station will broadcast in Urdu and English.

Important outside broadcasts are usually relayed by means of a transmitting van, and a receiving van is used for collective listening. At present no licence fee is charged to the listeners, but it will be imposed when the New Transmitting Station starts functioning.

(20) *Aviation Department*:—An Aviation Board, consisting of representatives of Finance, Railway, Commerce and Industries, Postal and Army Departments, was established under a *Firman* of His Exalted Highness in 1932, and subsequently an agreement was entered into with Messrs. Tata and Sons, Limited, for the diversion of the Karachi-Madras air-mail service *via* Hyderabad. The inauguration of this service actually took place on the 4th January, 1935. There is a proposal in view to entrust the running of commercial air service to the Railway Administration, and services between Hyderabad and Bombay, Madras and Delhi are contemplated. A first class aerodrome has been laid out at Begampet, close to Hyderabad City, and the air-port buildings are being equipped for night landing and departure of all classes of aircrafts. Surveys have also been made for establishing subsidiary aerodromes at district headquarters and for emergency landing grounds.

The Hyderabad State Aero Club was inaugurated in June, 1936. This institution is making excellent progress and has about 67 members on its rolls.

(21) *District Water Works and Drainage*:—A separate department with an annual provision of five lakhs was established in 1929 with a view to provide adequate supply of pure drinking water and to attend to the Drainage Schemes of the district towns. During the last nine years

the department has carried out projects costing over fifty-five lakhs of rupees and completed water-supply and drainage schemes of five towns—Jalna, Aurangabad, Raichur, Latur and Nanded. These towns are now enjoying the benefits of pure water supply and other sanitary amenities. Schemes for the water supply and drainage of the towns of Warangal, Osmanabad and Gulbarga have lately been sanctioned by Government and work will start shortly.

The activities of the department extend to minor towns as well. Within the past two years Manwi in the Raichur district and Sedam in the Gulbarga district have been provided with water supply and sanitation arrangements. A ten-year programme has been drawn up for twenty towns at a probable cost of Rs. 75 lakhs.

(22) *The Registration Department*:—At the time of the last Viceregal visit (1933 A.D.) there were one hundred and eighty-two Registration Offices in the State. Since that date sixteen new offices have been added and the revenue collected by the department shows an average increase of Rs. 50,000. New Stamp Rules have been enforced in consonance with the needs of the public and the Inspector-General having been appointed the ex-officio Notary Public the work is being done on sound lines and the public business has greatly profited in consequence. Commemoration stamps were issued by the department on the auspicious occasion of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Silver Jubilee. These stamps were greatly appreciated by the public.

HISTORY

The earliest rulers of the Deccan, of whom the history has been traced, were the Andhras, a Dravidian people, now represented by the large population speaking the Telugu language

and occupying the deltas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers. In its palmy days the Andhra kingdom included thirty walled towns, besides numerous villages, and the army consisted of 100,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry and 1000 elephants. The Andhras ruled the country independently for four centuries and a half but in the reign of Chandragupta Maurya (Sandrakottos: 323-298 B.C.) or Bindusara (298 B.C.) they were compelled to submit to the irresistible forces at the command of the Maurya kings and recognise the suzerainty of Magadha. In Asoka's edicts (256 B.C.) the Andhras are mentioned among the tribes resident in the outer circle of the empire, but subject to the imperial influence which is also apparent from the presence of three rock edicts recently discovered at Maski and Kopbal in the Raichur district. The withdrawal of the strong arm of Asoka saw the disruption of his vast empire. The Andhras were not slow to take advantage of this opportunity and very soon after the close of his reign or possibly even before its close set up as an independent power under a king named Simuka. Krishna and Sri Satakarni, the next two kings of the dynasty, extended their sway rapidly and the country up to Nasik was included in their Dominions which thus stretched across India.

The other important kings of the dynasty are Hala, noted for his literary achievements, Gautamiputra (A.D. 109) who 'restored the glory of the Satavahana race by his extensive conquests,' and Yajna Sri (A.D. 173), whose coins bearing the figure of a ship suggest that his territory extended to the sea.

The causes which led to the downfall of the Andhra kingdom are not known and after its extinction (A.D. 225) for some three centuries there is a complete blank in the history of the country. The next rulers who appeared on the scene

were the Chalukyas who claimed their descent from the Rajputs of the north. The founder of the dynasty was a chieftain named Pulakesin I, who made himself master of the town of Vatapi, the modern Badami in the Bijapur district, about A.D. 550, and established a principality of modest dimensions. His sons Kirtivarman and Mangalesa extended the possessions of the family both eastward and westward, but the golden period of their rule is identified with the reign of Pulakesin II who ascended the throne in A.D. 608. He ruled practically the whole of India south of the Narbada, and even came into contact with Harshavardhana of Kanauj. The fame of the king of the Deccan spread beyond the limits of India, and reached the ears of Khusrau II, King of Persia, who in the thirty-sixth year of his reign (625-6) received a complimentary embassy from Pulakesin. The courtesy was reciprocated by a return embassy sent from Persia which was received with due honours at the Indian Court. A fresco painting in Cave I at Ajanta has been identified by some scholars as representing the ceremonial attending the presentation of their credentials by the Persian envoys.

The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, visited the court of Pulakesin in the year A.D. 641, and he was profoundly impressed by the military prowess of the king who was obeyed with 'perfect submission' by his numerous subjects. Throughout the period of their supremacy the Chalukyas were at war with the Pallavas of Kanchi and by this constant struggle they became so weak in the middle of the eighth century that Dantidurga, a chieftain of the ancient, and apparently indigenous, Rashtrakuta clan, fought his way to the front and overthrew the Chalukya king, Vikramaditya II.

The sovereignty of the Deccan remained in the family of

the Rashtrakutas for nearly two centuries and a quarter (A.D. 973). The reign of Krishna I, a king of this dynasty, is memorable for the execution of the 'most marvellous architectural freak' in India, the Kailasa rock-cut temple at Ellora. Many other temples were the outcome of the royal munificence, and Sanskrit literature of the artificial type then in fashion was liberally encouraged by this prince.

The last of the Rashtrakuta kings was Kakka II who was defeated in A.D. 973 by Taila or Tailapa II, a scion of the old Chalukyan stock who restored the family of his ancestors to its former glory, and founded the dynasty known as that of the Chalukyas of Kalyani which lasted for over two centuries. Among the most important rulers of this family was Vikramaditya VI who came to the throne in A.D. 1076, and is recorded to have captured Kanchi. He reigned for half a century and considered his achievements sufficiently notable to justify him in establishing a new era, called after his name, but it never came into general use. The celebrated jurist Vijnanesvara, author of the *Mitakshara*, lived at the court of this king.

After the death of Vikramaditya VI, the Chalukya power declined and by the end of the 12th century A.D. their kingdom was absorbed by the Yadavas of Deogiri on the west and the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra on the south. The Yadava kings were originally the feudatory nobles of the Chalukya kings, and the territory they governed lay between Deogiri and Nasik and was known as Seuna. The first of the line to attain a position of importance was Bhillama, but the most powerful Raja was Singhana (A.D. 1210) who invaded Gujarat and other countries, and established a kingdom almost rivalling in extent the dominions of the Chalukyas and

Rashtrakutas. In A.D. 1294 Ala-ud-Din Khalji crossed the Narbada, the northern frontier of the Yadava kingdom, and marched to Deogiri which he seized after slight opposition. The reigning Raja, Ramchandra, to save his life presented an enormous amount of treasure consisting of six hundred *maunds* of pearls, two *maunds* of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires and other precious stones. When the Sultan's incursion was repeated by Malik Kafur in A.D. 1307 Ramchandra again refrained from opposition and submitted to the invader. He was the last independent Hindu sovereign of the Deccan.

Muhammed Bin Tughlaq enlarged the conquest of the Deccan by an invasion of Telingana in 1322, and for a time made Deogiri (renamed Daulatabad) the capital of his empire. Among the numerous revolts which disturbed his reign that of the recently organised province of the Deccan was the earliest to achieve independence. Zafar Khan, who was originally a servant of a Brahman at Delhi, placed himself at the head of the insurgents, drove the royal troops from the country and ascended the throne at Gulbarga under the style of Ala-ud-Din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahmani. The dynasty founded by him is known in history under the name of Bahmani, which ruled in the Deccan for nearly two centuries. The Dominions of the Bahmani kings marched on the north with Berar, on the east with Telingana, while the river Krishna and the sea formed the southern and western boundaries. They included the greater part of the modern Bombay Presidency south of Surat and most of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory. In addition the Rajas of Telingana and Vijayanagar were from time to time compelled at the point of the sword to pay homage and tribute. Under Ala-ud-Din Ahmad II (A.D. 1435-57) the Konkan was

reduced and the neighbouring kings of Gujarat were defeated. In 1471 Muhammad Shah III carried his arms into Orissa, seized Kanjivaram and made war in the south upon the Raja of Belgaon, so that the Bahmani's sway extended from sea to sea and included the whole of the Deccan north of Mysore. The extension of territory was followed by a new division into provinces, and the division led to disintegration. Yusuf Adil Shah, a successful general of Muhammad Shah III (A.D. 1463-82), declared the independence of the new province of Bijapur, Nizam-ul-Mulk prepared the way for the separation of Junair, Imad-ul-Mulk was proclaimed king in Berar, and the loss of these provinces was followed by the independence of the rest and extinction of the parent dynasty. The Imad Shahs of Berar, Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar, Barid Shahs of Bidar, Adil Shahs of Bijapur and Qutb Shahs of Golconda divided the kingdom of the Bahmanids amongst them.

Sultan Quli, the founder of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, was lineally descended from the Qara Quvinlu Turks, and came to India during the reign of Mahmud Shah Bahmani (A.D. 1482-1518). He joined the service of the king and quickly rose to the position of a General, but as the Bahmani kingdom was crumbling fast at that time he assumed independence and established the Qutb Shahi dynasty which reigned from 1518-1687. Sultan Quli waged wars with the Rajas of Vijayanagar and Khammamet and extended his kingdom in the north to the banks of the river Godavari. He was succeeded by Jamshid Quli (1543), Subhan Quli (1550), and Ibrahim Quli (1550). The last of these rulers allied himself with the kings of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar against the Raja of Vijayanagar whose growing power had become a real menace to the existence of the various Muhammadan king-

doms of the Deccan. The coalition led to the battle of Talikota in which the united forces of Golconda, Bijapur and Ahmadnagar defeated the Vijayanagar troops whose king was killed in action. Ibrahim Quli died in A.D. 1580 and was succeeded by his third son Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah. He built the city of Hyderabad and during his time the prosperity of the Qutb Shahi dynasty reached its zenith. The towns of Karnul, Nandial and Cuddapa were conquered in the south, and measures were adopted to place the eastern part of the empire which extended up to the sea coast, under better control. In 1603 Shah Abbas, King of Persia, sent an ambassador to Hyderabad with valuable presents.

The next monarch of the dynasty was Muhammad Qutb Shah who ruled for fifteen years (1612–26), and was succeeded by his son Abdullah. During the reign of the latter prince the Qutb Shahi dominions were further extended in the south, and through the conquering genius of the celebrated General, Mir Jumla, a very large part of the Carnatic province was annexed to the kingdom. Mir Jumla was a man of infinite capacity; but his ostentation and arrogance gave offence to the Qutb Shahi king who put his son in prison. Mir Jumla appealed to Aurangzeb for help against his master in 1655, and this afforded a pretext for Aurangzeb to invade the territory. Hyderabad was plundered, but Abdullah Qutb Shah sued for peace and besides paying a heavy indemnity covering more than the cost of the expedition, gave his daughter in marriage to Aurangzeb's son, and designated his newly made son-in-law heir-apparent to the throne of Golconda, because he himself had no male issue.

But the Mughal prince nominated to the Golconda throne predeceased Abdullah and the Mughals did not become

masters of the kingdom until thirty years had elapsed. Abdullah Qutb Shah died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hasan, popularly styled Tana Shah (the Fastidious Prince). After the fall of Bijapur in 1686, Aurangzeb turned his attention to Golconda which was taken in the following year. Tana Shah was made prisoner and sent to Bidar, and thence to Daulatabad where he died in 1704, and with him ended the line of the Qutb Shahi kings.

The house of the present rulers of Hyderabad was founded by Nawab Asaf Jah Bahadur, a most distinguished general of Aurangzeb. After long service under the Delhi Emperor, distinguished alike in war and political sagacity, he was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1713 with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk which has since become the hereditary title of the family. The Mughal empire at this period was on the verge of decline, owing to internal dissension and attacks from without. Amid the general confusion, Nawab Asaf Jah had little difficulty in asserting his independence against the weak occupants of the throne of Delhi, but he had to repel the inroads of the Marathas who were harassing the western parts of his newly acquired territory. His independence was the cause of much jealousy at Delhi, and the court party secretly instructed Mubariz Khan, Governor of Khandesh, to oppose him by force of arms. A battle was fought at Shakarkhelda in the Buldana district of Berar in 1724, when Mubariz Khan was totally defeated and lost his life. The battle established the independence of Nawab Asaf Jah who annexed Berar and fixed his residence at Hyderabad. At the time of his death in 1741 he was established as the independent sovereign of a kingdom co-extensive with the present Dominions, including the province of Berar.

His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the tenth ruler of the line, and was installed in 1911.

ARCHÆOLOGY

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions possess a vast array of archæological remains, varying from pre-historic antiquities and megalithic tombs to Buddhist, Hindu and Jain pagodas, and Moslem shrines, and even Christian tombs. Among pre-historic antiquities, agate knives, chipped implements of white quartz, and polished celts and axes have been found in the Aurangabad, Warangal, Karimnagar and Raichur districts. The megalithic tombs exist in great abundance in Telingana and the southern parts of the Dominions, and when excavated they disclose a large variety of polished pottery, weapons, and iron and bronze utensils. The Archæological Department, Hyderabad, has also discovered certain 'marks' on the pottery dug out from these graves which on account of their close resemblance to Pali and also to the old Cretan and Mycenian characters have been considered by some scholars to be the original form of the Indian alphabet. It is interesting to note that some of these 'marks' resemble those which have been found on the seals discovered at Mohenjo Daro.

Among the Buddhist monuments the rock-cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora are well known. The caves at the former place consist of twenty-four monasteries (*viharas*) and five cathedrals (*chaityas*), all of which have been excavated in a wall of almost perpendicular rock, about 259 feet high, sweeping round in a hollow semi-circle with the Waghara stream below and a wooded rocky promontory jutting out of its opposite banks. The *chaityas* are usually about twice as long as they are wide, the largest being 94' 6" by 41' 3". The

back or inner end of the *chaityas* is almost circular, the roofs are lofty and vaulted, some originally ribbed with woods, others with stone cut in imitation of wooden ribs. A colonnade hewn out of the solid rock runs round each, dividing the nave from the aisles. The columns in the most ancient caves are plain octagonal pillars without bases or capitals (Plate XI), while in later excavations they are elaborately carved (Plate XII). Within the circular end of the *chaitya* stands the *daghoba* (relic-holder), a solid mass of rock, consisting of a cylindrical base supporting a cupola (*garbah*) which in turn is surmounted by a square capital or 'tee' (*toran*). The twenty-four *viharas*, or Buddhist monasteries containing cells, are usually square in form, supported by rows of pillars, either running round them separating the great central hall from the aisles, or disposed in four equidistant lines. In the larger caves of this type, a veranda cut out of the rock, with cells at either end, shades the entrance; the great hall occupies the middle space, with a small chamber behind and a shrine containing a figure of the Buddha enthroned.

The carvings in the earliest caves represent the umbrella, the *daghoba* (relic-holder), the *chaitya* (window) and the rail-berm which are all emblematic of the Buddha and of the religious shrine dedicated to him. In the later caves the walls of the aisles, the columns and entablatures of pillars and the relic shrines are covered with belts of elaborate tracery, pretty statuettes, lively and well-executed elephants, hunting scenes, human figures and faces, all tastefully rendered.

The paintings at Ajanta which originally existed in almost all the caves there, supply a more vivid picture of the feelings and aspirations of the Buddhists, during the period of their

greatest prosperity in India, than can be obtained from any other source and their artistic value is much higher than that of the sculptures. "I find the work," writes Mr. Griffiths, "so accomplished in execution, so consistent in convention, so vivacious and varied in design, and full of such evident delight in beautiful form and colour that I cannot help ranking it with some of the early art which the world has agreed to praise in Italy. The Ajanta workmanship is admirable, long subtle curves are drawn with great precision in a line of unvarying thickness with one sweep of the brush the touch is often bold and vigorous, the handling broad, and in some cases the impasto is as solid as in the best Pompeian work. The draperies too are thoroughly understood, and though the folds may be conventionally drawn, they express most thoroughly the peculiarities of the oriental treatment of unsewn cloth. For the purposes of art education no better examples could be placed before an Indian art student than those to be found in Ajanta."

Owing to the neglect of centuries and the inclemencies of weather the majority of the paintings had begun to peel down from the rock surface on which they are rendered. During the last twenty years H.E.H.'s Government have carried out a systematic campaign to rescue the paintings from further ruin and decay and in 1919-20 two Italian restaurateurs were engaged to conserve the frescoes. The work done by the Italian experts was eminently successful, so some Indian mechanics have been trained under them who are now engaged in cleaning and conserving the frescoes. Recently in the process of cleaning several new subjects have been discovered which throw fresh light on the origin and development of the Buddhist Art.

The temples and monasteries of Ellora, to which the three great religious sects—the Buddhists, the Hindus and the Jains—have each contributed in an almost equal degree, have been mentioned in history by the celebrated Arab Geographer Mas'udi in the tenth century. The Buddhist caves, twelve in number, are situated at the south end of the series; the Indra Sabha or Jain group, consisting of five caves, lies at the other extremity (north); the Brahmanical caves, which number seventeen, are between the other two groups. In age the caves vary from about the fifth to the ninth century, and important inscriptions have been found in them. The most interesting cave at Ellora is the Kailasa temple, one of the most wonderful specimens of architectural art in India. It is an immense monolithic temple separated from the surrounding rock, and elaborately carved outside and inside. The court in which it stands is two hundred and seventy feet long, and about a hundred and fifty feet wide. Portions of the temple in the centre have at some period been most elaborately painted, and even now there are some fragments which still retain much of their original beauty. "The lofty basement of the temple," says Mr. Burgess, "is of itself a remarkable conception, with its row of huge elephants, lions and griffins in every possible attitude. And then the great hall above with its sixteen pillars and more pilasters, all carved with different details of sculpture, its balcony porches at the sides, and double pavilions before the front porch, its vestibule to the sanctuary with large sculptures on each side, and its five shrines round the platform, all testify to the attempt made to rival and outdo all previous temples of the kind."

The structural temples of the Dominions are no less magnificent than the rock-cut pagodas, and the Naganatha temple

of Aundha (Parbhani district), the great temple of Palampet (Warangal district), the Mahadeva temple of Ittagi (Raichur district), and the Vishnu temple of Dichpalli (Nizamabad district) are each a gem of the Mediæval Hindu architecture (Pls. XIII–XVI). The Naganatha temple has a close resemblance in architectural design and sculpture decoration to the famous temple at Halebid, and the remarks of Fergusson on the latter building may appropriately be quoted here as they fully apply to the Naganatha temple (Pl. XIII).

“It must not, however, be considered that it is only for patient industry that this building is remarkable. The mode in which the eastern face is broken up by the larger masses, so as to give height and play of light and shade, is a better way of accomplishing what the Gothic architects attempted by their transepts and projections. This, however, is surpassed by the western front where the variety of outline, and the arrangement and the subordination of the various facets in which it is disposed must be considered as a masterpiece of design in its class. If the frieze of gods were spread along a plain surface, it would lose more than half its effect, while the vertical angles, without interfering with the continuity of the frieze, give height and strength to the whole composition. The disposition of the horizontal lines of the lower friezes is equally effective. Here again the artistic combination of horizontal with vertical lines and the play of outline and of light and shade far surpass anything in Gothic art. The effects are just what the mediæval architects were often aiming at, but which they never attained so perfectly as was done at Halebid.”

The salient feature of the Palampet temple is the figure-brackets which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars

and nominally support the ponderous *chhajja* beams. The brackets consist of female figures which have been carved with great precision and accuracy. The floral designs and figures of animals carved on this temple are also exceedingly fine.

The Mahadeva temple at Ittagi and the Vishnu temple at Dichpalli besides exhibiting ingenuity of design in the arrangement of their structural parts have a wealth of carving which is extremely crisp and fine (Pls. XV-XVI). The late Col. Meadows Taylor remarking on the Ittagi temple wrote :—“The carving on some of the pillars and of the lintels and architraves of the door is quite beyond description. No chased work in silver or gold could be finer.”

In the domain of Moslem architecture some monuments of the Dominions take rank among the greatest architectural creations in the East—to wit, the Jami' Masjid of Gulbarga, the Chand Minar of Daulatabad, the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar, and the Char Minar of Hyderabad. The peculiarity of the Mosque at Gulbarga is that its entire area, 36,720 sq. ft., unlike any mosque in India, is roofed over. The building is also important as being the earliest Moslem mosque in the Deccan built of original material and representing the principal architectural forms—the dome with a long clerestory, the tall, slim pointed arch, and the squat arch, which we see repeated over and over again in later Moslem buildings of Bijapur, Bidar and Golconda (Pl. I).

The Chand Minar of Daulatabad is a tall, but slender minaret, 210 ft. high and 70 ft. in circumference near the basement (Pl. VIII). It has a conical apex and three large galleries built on its outside at various heights. The form of the apex and the galleries suggest Persian influence because they are so unlike anything in India.

The chief importance of the Madrasah of Bidar, which was built in the middle of the fifteenth century, lies in the encaustic tiles which adorn the facade of the building and display a perfect revelry of colour (Pl. IX). The Madrasah was in a flourishing condition in the time of Ferishta, staffed as it was by professors and divines from the most distant countries of Asia, and equipped with a library of 3000 manuscripts.

The Char Minar or 'four minarets,' built in 1591, is a unique monument of its kind in India and in the grandeur of its conception and the just balance of its structural masses, combined with picturesqueness of detail, far surpasses the Atala Masjid Gateway and the Baland Darwaza of Northern India, and the lofty but monotonous and heavy *gopurams* of the south. The plan of the building consists of a square hall, having an arch in each of its faces and a lofty decagonal minaret at each of its angles. The minarets, 180 ft. high, are surmounted by small domes with gilt terminals, and each is surrounded by three galleries (Pl. X). The parapet of the building is adorned with panels of lattice work, in great variety of design, and below it runs a small arcade. Next comes an ornamental cornice, and below this again a larger arcade and another ornamental cornice. The Char Minar was originally designed as a gateway in front of the Char Kaman *piazza* on which the lofty portals of the royal palaces opened.

Among the monuments of Hyderabad City, the Mecca Masjid, the Mushirabad Mosque, the Toli Masjid and the Golconda tombs are worthy of notice (Pls. II-VI). The Mecca Masjid, situated to the south-west of the Char Minar, is a spacious building, 225 ft. long, 180 ft. broad, 75 ft. high.

It is built entirely of stone and occupies a paved quadrangle 360 ft. square. Fifteen arches support the roof which is flanked by two large towers rising 100 feet above the pavement of the quadrangle. The mosque can accommodate 10,000 worshippers. Muhammad Qutb Shah (1612-26) commenced the building, and after his death its construction was continued by his successors, Abdullah Qutb Shah and Abul Hasan, but Aurangzeb completed it. The Mushirabad Mosque and the Toli Masjid (Pls. II and IV), situated in the suburbs of Hyderabad, are typical of the Qutb Shahi style, having somewhat slender minarets and adorned with a lavish use of cut-plaster work. The former building, up to a few years ago, had a leaning Minar which was an object of curiosity to the sight-seers of Hyderabad. The Minar had an iron core which through weight became bent at rather an unusual angle on one side and ultimately broke causing the destruction of the Minar which now has however been thoroughly repaired.

The tombs at Golconda form an extensive group, but their architecture shows evident signs of the decadence that was too surely invading art at the time they were erected (Pl. VI). Their general plan is a dome standing upon a square base which is surrounded by an arcade of pointed arches. The arcade is single storied in the smaller tombs, but doubled in the larger mausolea and flanked with minarets. The interiors of the domes are laid out with intersecting arches in infinite variety and the middle of the floor is occupied by the grave which is of polished black stone. The shape of the grave is oblong and stepped with six or eight slabs diminishing above. The top is either *bombe* or flat, and the sides bear mortuary and devotional inscriptions in *Naskh* characters. At one time the walls and cupolas of all the principal tombs of Golconda

were adorned with glazed tiles the fragments of which can be traced on some tombs to this day.

Among the places of interest in Hyderabad the Husain Sagar lake, the Mir Alam's tank and Monsieur Raymond's tomb also deserve to be mentioned. The first of these is a pleasing expanse of water 11.16 miles in circumference. A broad road built on the *bund* connects the City and Suburbs with Secunderabad. The *bund*, which is 1 mile and 2280 ft. long, was constructed by Ibrahim Qutb Shah (1550-80) at a cost of Rs. 2,54,636.

The Mir Alam tank is a most picturesquely situated sheet of water being bounded on two sides with gently sloping undulation, beyond which rise low ranges of granitic rocks. At the west end is a pretty wooded island on the summit of which is the tomb of a Musalman saint. The tank is about eight miles in circumference, and its *bund* was constructed by French engineers. The *bund* is 3360 ft. in length and consists of 21 large granite arches laid on their sides with the semi-circular projection opposed to the body of the water. The tank was built by Mir Alam who led the Contingent forces of H.H. the Nizam during the war with Tipu Sultan in 1799.

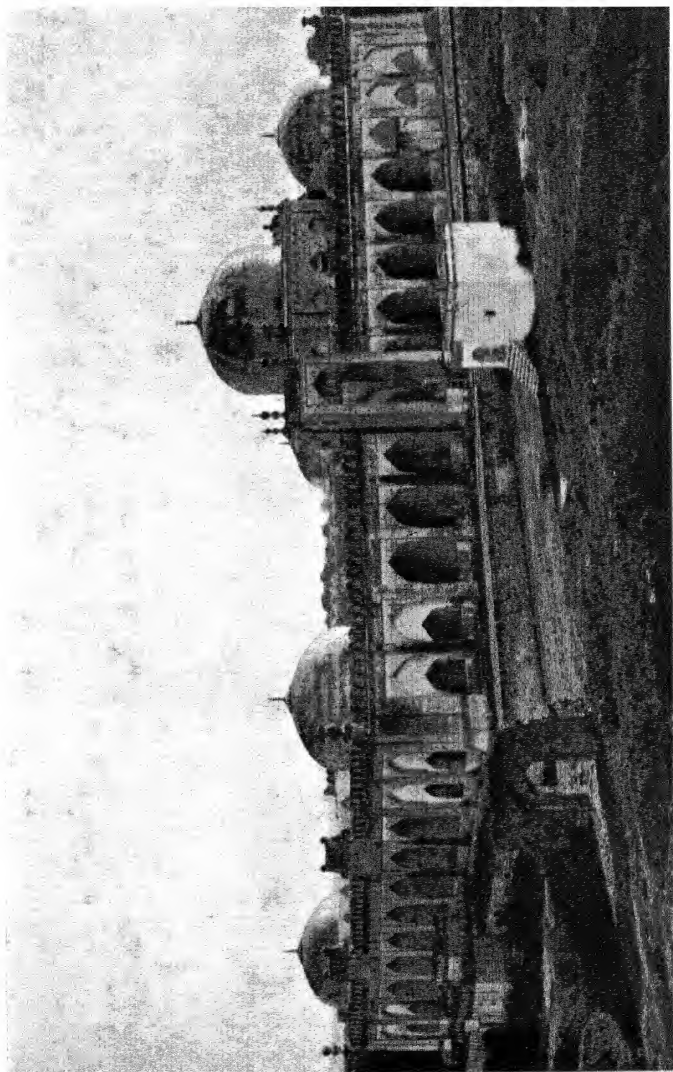
Monsieur Raymond's tomb consists of a granite obelisk 23 ft. high standing in the centre of an oblong platform, 180 ft. by 85 ft. broad. The obelisk contains no inscription, but simply the letters J. R. (Joachim Raymond). In front of the tomb is a small flat-roofed open sided building, supported on a number of small pillars, with a small recess used for the reception of the lamps and other articles used in decorating the tomb. The view from the summit of the platform is one of the most charming about Hyderabad. Michel Joachim Marie Raymond was born in France in 1755, so he

was about forty-three years of age at the time of his death. He came to Pondicherry with the intention of engaging in mercantile pursuits in 1775, but he soon abandoned trade for the more enticing profession of arms and entered the service of Tipu Sultan. He subsequently joined Bussy on the return of the latter to India in 1783, and on Bussy's death at Pondicherry two years afterwards Raymond, who held the rank of Captain, succeeded to the command of the corps and entered the service of H.H. the Nizam. Each anniversary of Raymond's death is celebrated at the tomb by a grand *Urs* which is attended by some thousands of the Irregular Troops to whom his memory is still sacred.

At Hashmatpet and Maula Ali, in the suburbs of Hyderabad, are groups of megalithic tombs, representing tumuli or stone coffins (cromlechs) with stone rings. They were excavated by the Archæological Department of Hyderabad in February 1916 and again in 1934 and pottery, bronze articles and iron weapons similar to those found in South India have been discovered in these tombs.

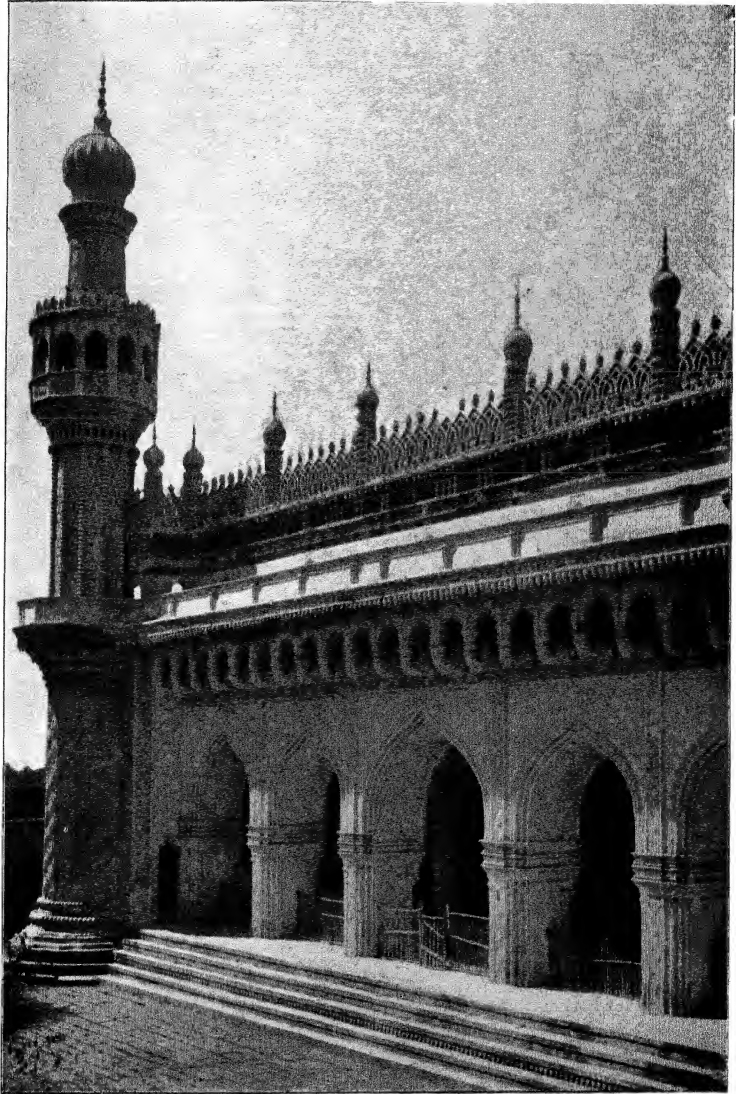
PLATES

DECCAN MOSQUES



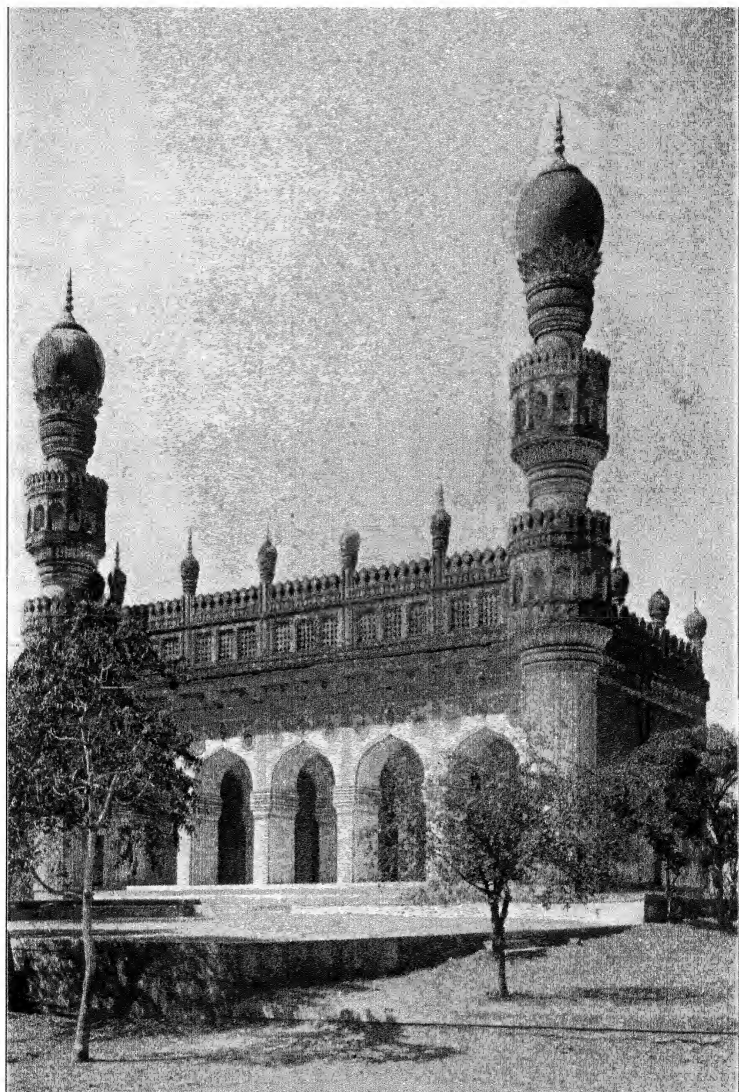
JAMI MASJID: GULBARGA FORT

DECCAN MOSQUES



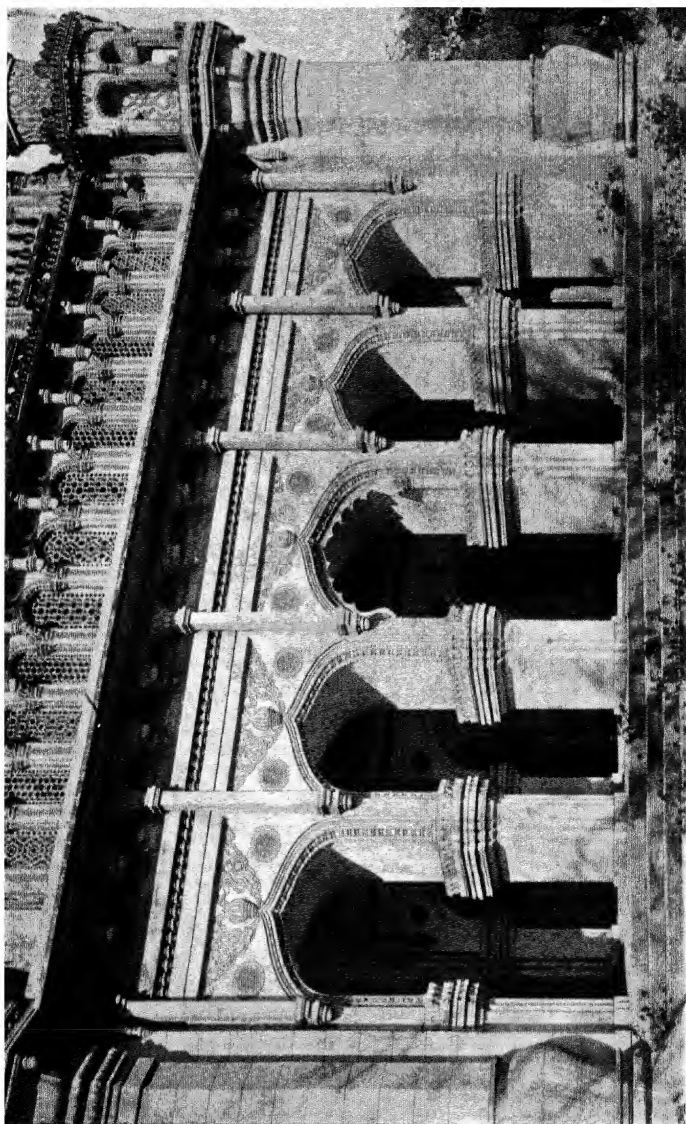
MUSHIRABAD MOSQUE: HYDERABAD

DECCAN MOSQUES



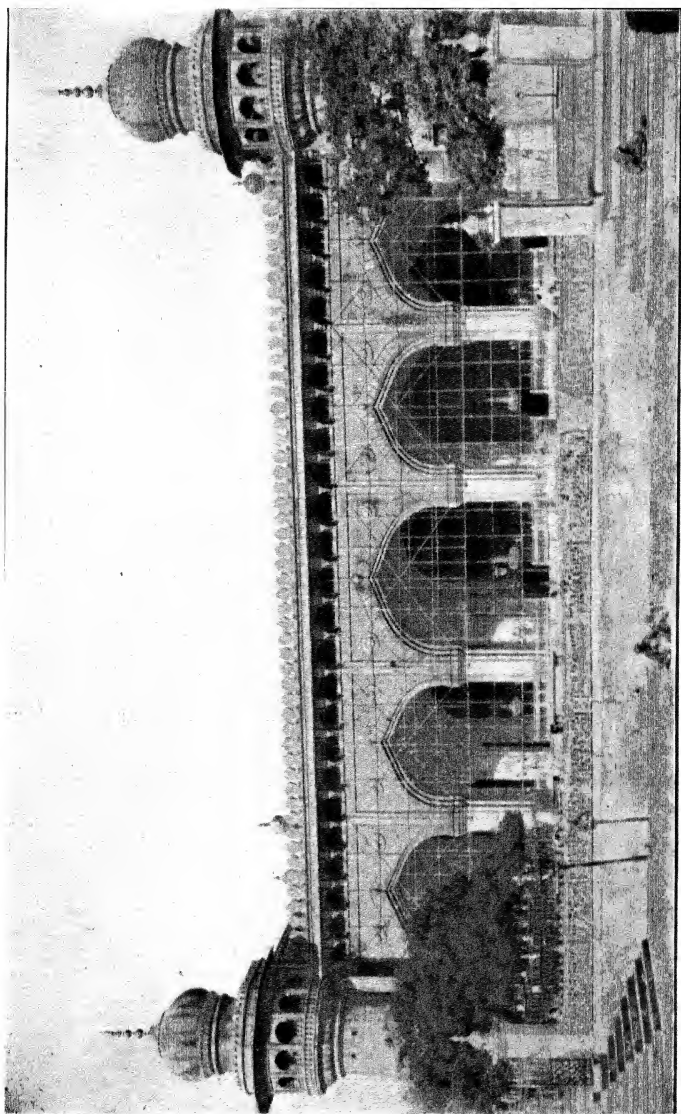
GREAT MOSQUE: GOLCONDA TOMBS

DECCAN MOSQUES



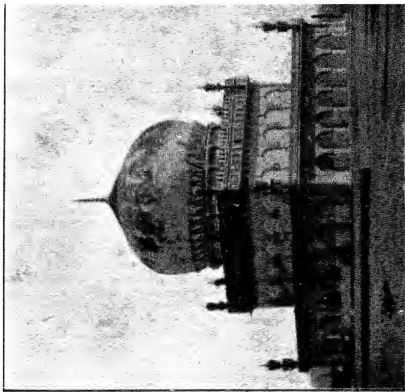
TOLI MASJID : HYDERABAD

DECCAN MOSQUES

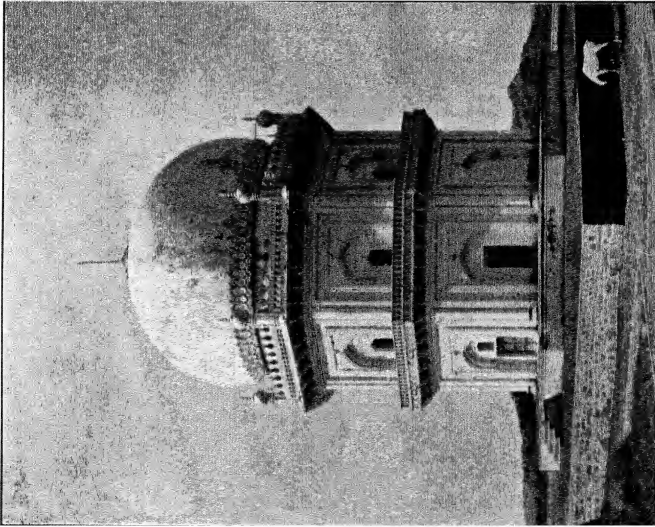


MECCA MASJID : HYDERABAD

DECCAN TOMBS

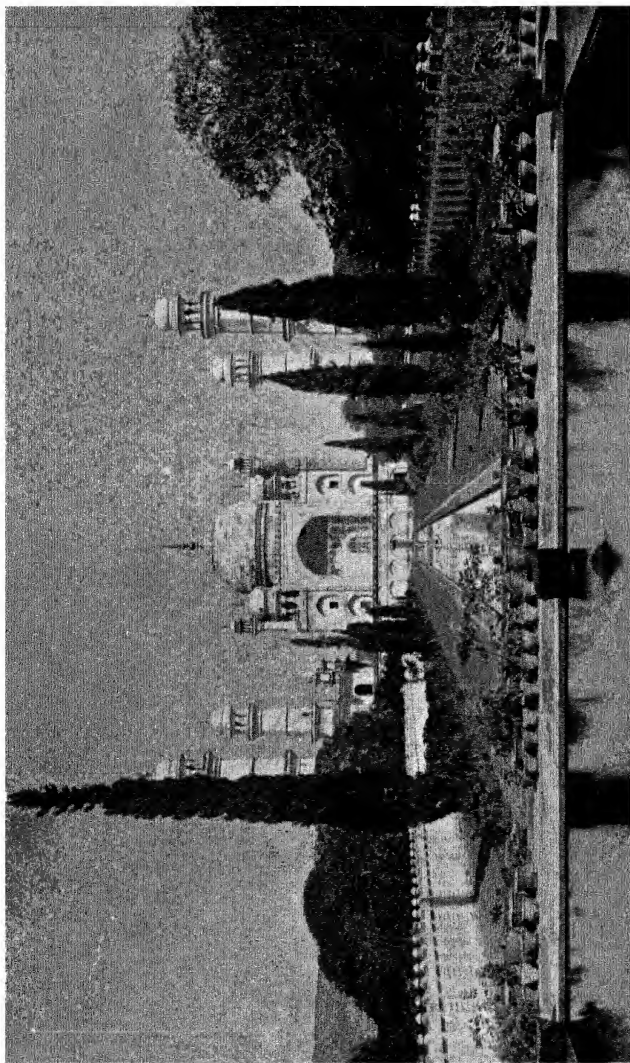


(a) TOMB OF ABDULLA QUTB SHAH :
GOLCONDA



(b) TOMB OF JAMSHID QULI QUTB SHAH :
GOLCONDA

DECCAN TOMBS

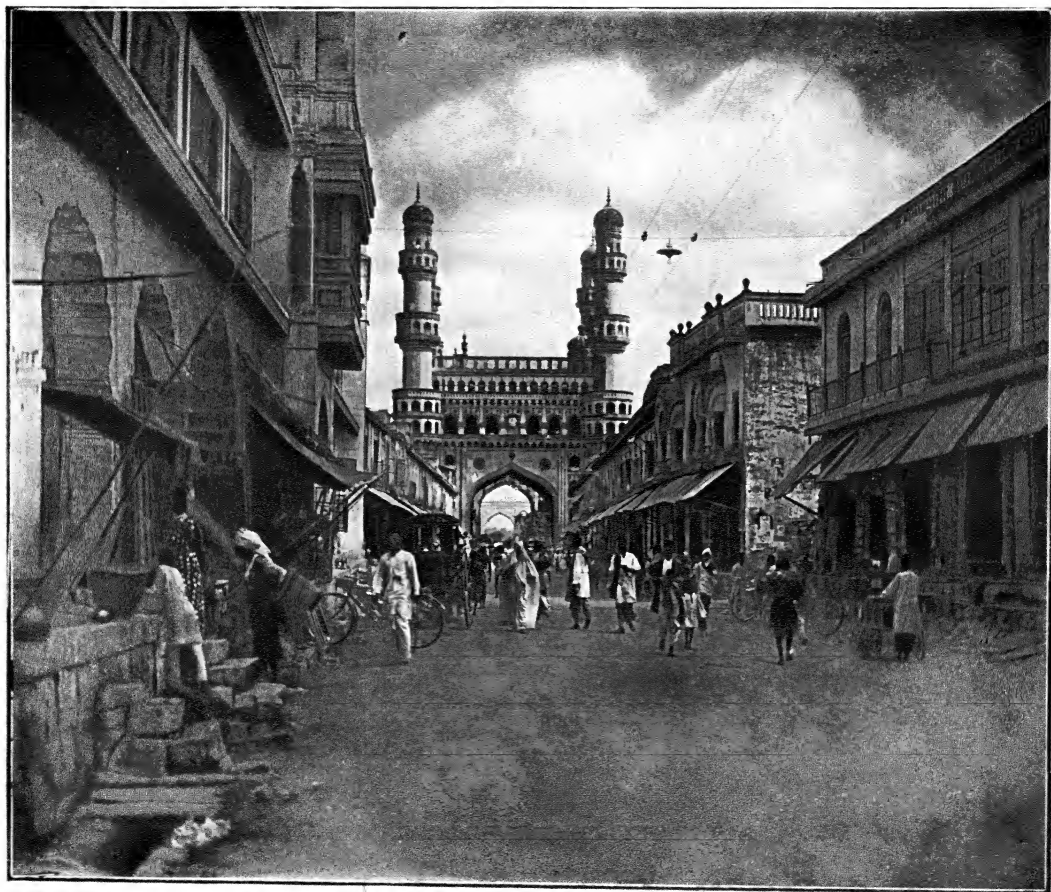


RABIA DAURANI'S TOMB: AURANGABAD

DECCAN MINARETS



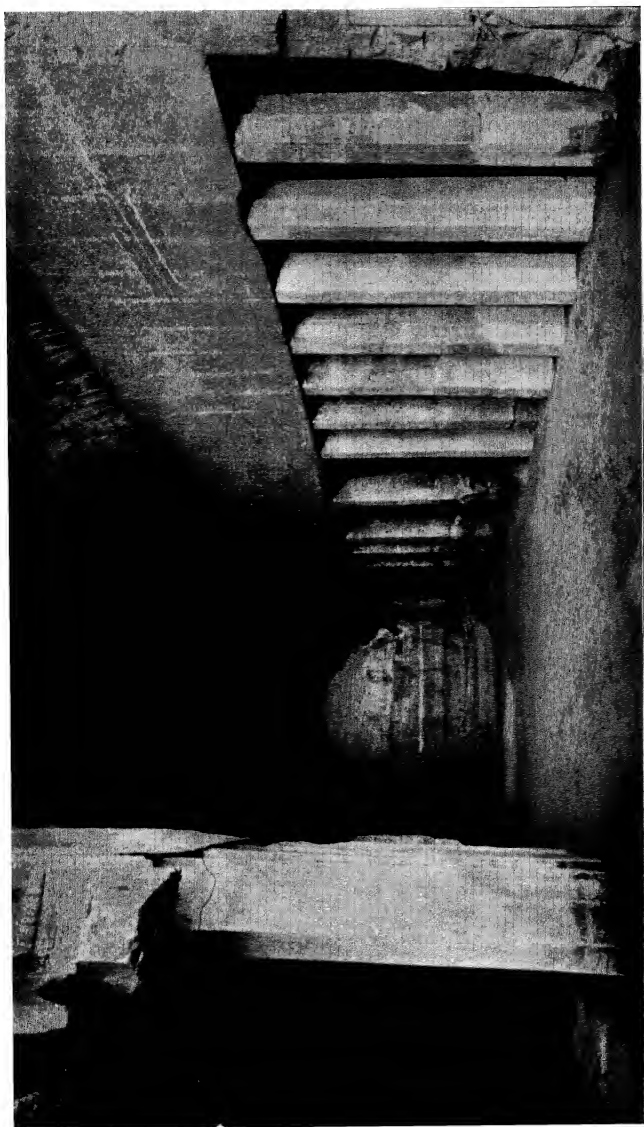
CHAND MINAR: DAULATABAD



DECCAN MINARETS

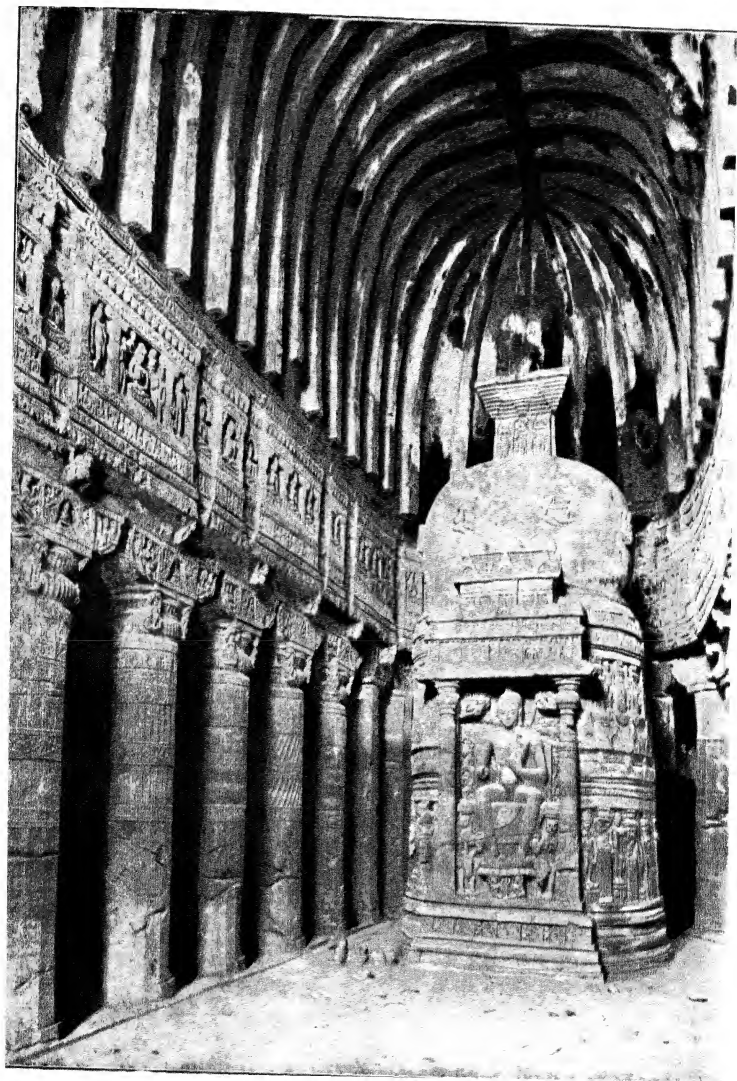
CHAR MINAR: HYDERABAD

EARLY BUDDHIST CHAITYAS



CAVE X: AJANTA

LATER BUDDHIST CHAITYAS



CAVE XXVI: AJANTA

MEDIÆVAL DECCAN TEMPLES

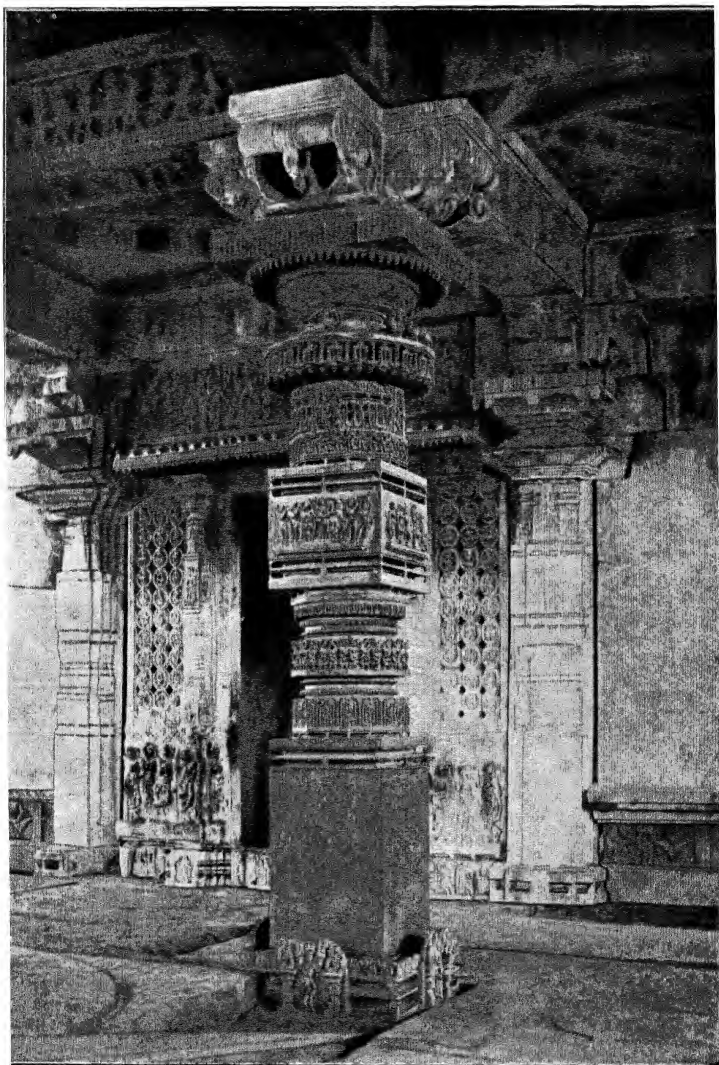


(a) NAGANATHA TEMPLE: AUNDHA (PARBHANI)



(b) THE SAME: DETAIL

MEDIÆVAL DECCAN TEMPLES



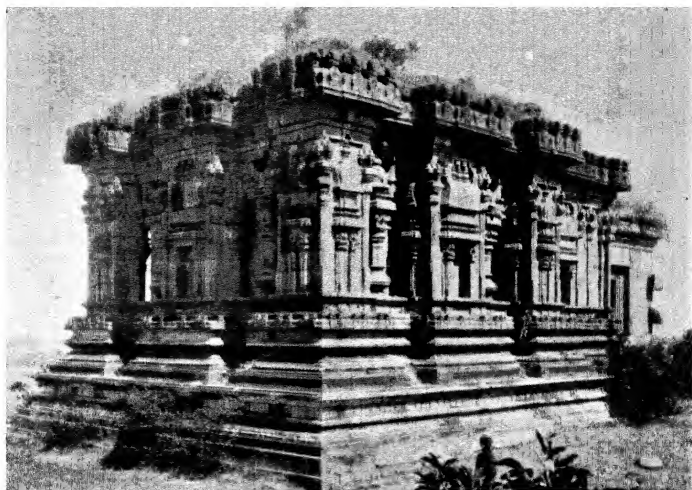
THE GREAT TEMPLE: PALAMPET (WARANGAL)

MEDIÆVAL DECCAN TEMPLES



MAHADEO TEMPLE: ITTAGI (RAICHUR)

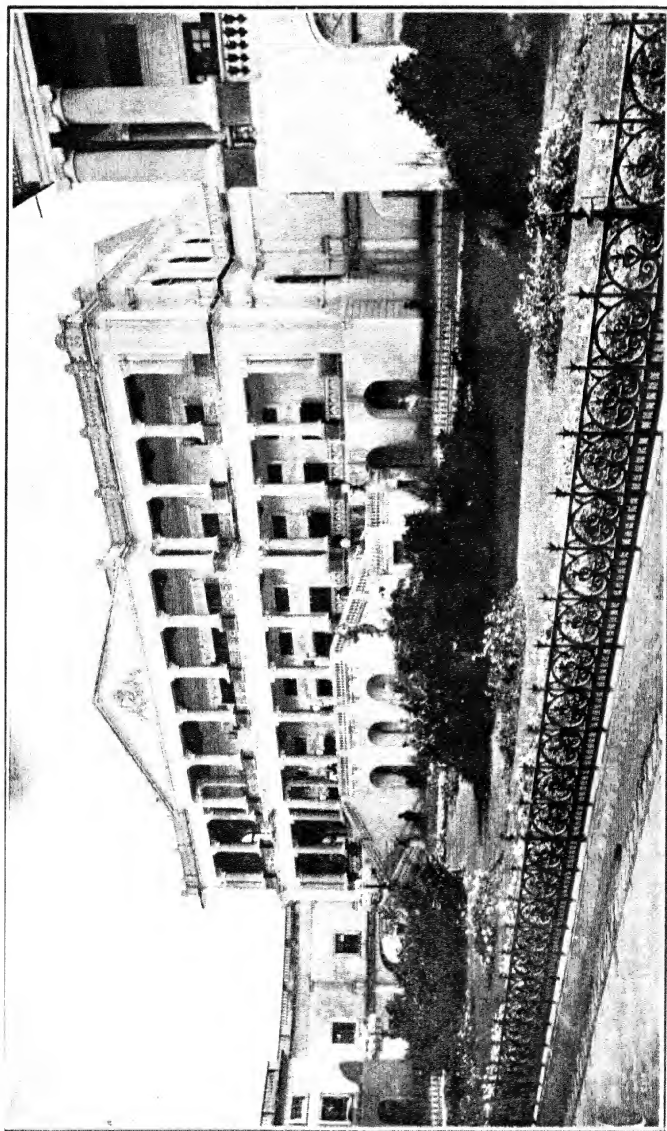
MEDIÆVAL DECCAN TEMPLES



(a) VISHNU TEMPLE: DICHPALLI (NIZAMABAD)



(b) THE SAME: VIEW FROM THE WEST



FALAKNUMA CASTLE: HYDERABAD

